

Start off by graphing the \_\_\_\_\_ by making the inequality look like slope-intercept form.

The line will be \_\_\_\_\_ for  $\geq$  and  $\leq$ , and \_\_\_\_\_ for  $<$  and  $>$ .

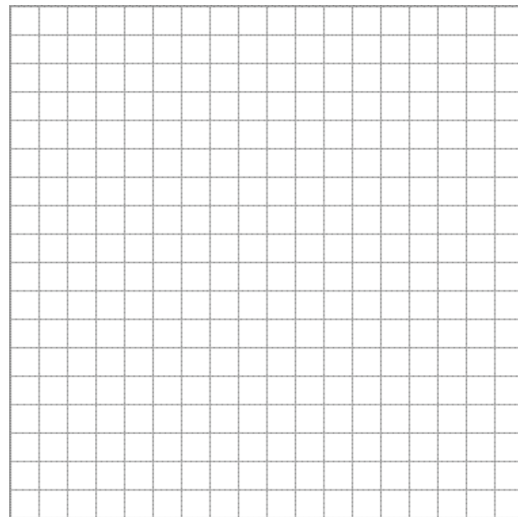
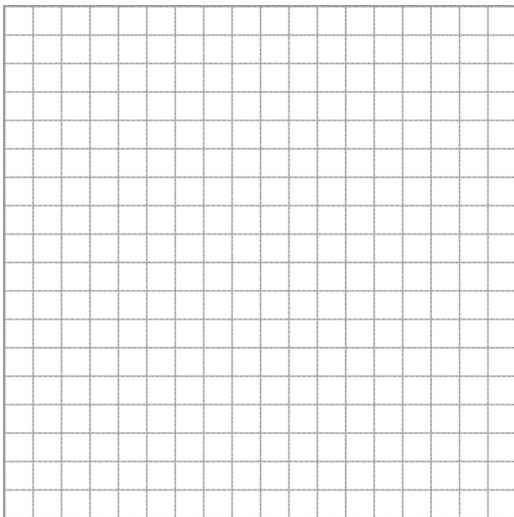
Determine where to \_\_\_\_\_ by checking the signs if the inequality is written in slope-intercept form: shade \_\_\_\_\_ for  $\geq$  and  $>$ , and shade \_\_\_\_\_ for  $<$  and  $\leq$ .

Check your answer by choosing a \_\_\_\_\_ in the shaded region (NOT ON THE LINE) and plugging it into the original inequality.

Example 1: Graph the following inequalities. State three possible solutions.

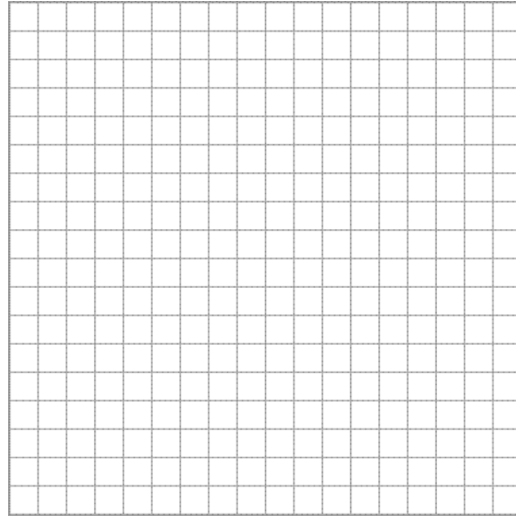
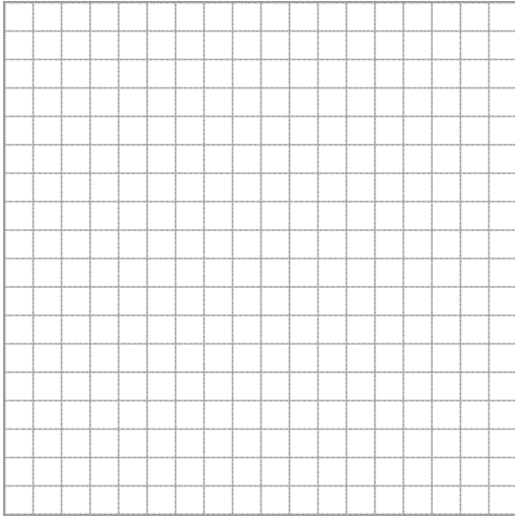
a.  $y > 2$

b.  $x + y > 3$



c.  $x - y \geq 5$

d.  $y - x \leq 2$



Example 3: Is  $(3, 2)$  a solution to  $y < 2x - 4$ ? How do you know?

Example 2: Matt Mitarnowski doesn't like to cook from recipes. When he makes a stew, he uses a combination of onions and potatoes, but does not measure the weight of either. However, he does not use more than a total of 500 grams of the two vegetables.

a. Write an inequality to represent the situation.

Let  $n$  = the weight of the onions and  $p$  = the weight of the potatoes

b. Is the point  $(n, p) = (275, 225)$  a solution to the inequality? How do you know?